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**(54) IV pump safety apparatus with a non-obstructive clamp sensor**

Sicherheitsvorrichtung für eine Infusionspumpe mit einem berührungsloser Sensor zum Nachweis einer Klemme

Dispositif de sécurité pour pompe à perfusion avec capteur non-obstructive pour détecter une pince-tube

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**EP 0 718 008 B1**

## Description

### Filed of the Invention

The present invention relates to a pump provided with an I.V. tube activator including a slide clamp according to the preamble of claim 1.

### Background of The Invention

Administration of intravenous fluids to a patient is well known in the art. Typically, a solution such as saline, glucose or electrolyte in a glass or flexible container is fed to a patient's venous access site via a length of flexible plastic I.V. tubing such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC) tubing. The rate of flow of the fluid is controlled by a roller clamp which is adjusted to restrict the flow lumen of the I.V. tubing until the desired flow rate is obtained.

Flow from the container to the patient may also be regulated by means other than a roller clamp. It is becoming more and more common to use an electronically controlled pump. One type of pump that is used for intravenous fluid administration is a peristaltic-type pump.

Use of peristaltic pumping action is particularly well suited for the medical field. This is because peristaltic pumping action can be applied externally of the I.V. tubing carrying the intravenous fluid. This maintains the sterile condition of the intravenous fluid within the I.V. tubing while imparting fluid propulsion on the fluid. The peristaltic pumping action can also be applied on any point on the I.V. tubing.

In a common type of peristaltic pump used in the medical field, a driving motor is connected to an array of cams which are angularly spaced from each other. The cams in turn drive cam followers which are connected to corresponding pressure fingers. These elements cooperate to impart a linear wave motion on the pressure fingers. A pressure plate is secured juxtaposed to and spaced from the pressure fingers. The pressure plate holds the I.V. tubing against the reciprocating pressure fingers to impart the wave motion on the I.V. tubing to propel the fluid.

In another common type of peristaltic pump used in the medical field, a driving motor is connected via an armature to at least one roller member. The driving motor imparts a circular rotation on the armature which actuates the roller member. A semicircular pressure plate having the same center point as the armature is provided with the I.V. tubing located between the roller member and the pressure plate. The pressure plate holds the I.V. tubing against the roller member which imparts a circular motion on the I.V. tubing to propel the fluid.

One drawback of the use of peristaltic pumps is that, because when loaded into the pump the peristaltic action drives the propulsion of the fluid, prior to loading

into the pump, the I.V. tubing is often left in an open condition. While a straightforward solution to this problem is to simply provide a roller or other flow clamp on the I.V. tubing to occlude the I.V. tubing prior to loading and after removal, this creates the possibility that the health care professional loading the I.V. tubing into the peristaltic pump will forget to open the I.V. tubing after loading has been completed. While a solution which includes a dedicated flow clamp and housing which is loaded into the peristaltic pump has been provided, this solution has several drawbacks, including the dedicated use of such a flow clamp assembly for a select peristaltic pump and the ease in which the locking mechanism can be bypassed manually by a health care professional. Moreover, because this solution employs a dedicated slide clamp, health care professionals must take care to remove the slide clamp before disposal of the I.V. tubing.

US-A-5,017,192 discloses a peristaltic pump with a slide clamp. An I.V. tube is moved between occluded and non-occluded positions, the clamp being at a fixed location. A trip-switch is provided to be actuated by insertion of the clamp. The pump may be inoperative unless the trip-switch has been actuated.

US-A-4,637,817 discloses an I.V. set with a sequence valve. The valve has means for occluding and releasing an I.V. tube. No slide clamp is provided.

EP-A-0,319,279 discloses an I.V. set with cassette loading and latching means. The cassette has a prism, which serves as identifying means and can be sensed by an optical sensor.

US-A-4689043 discloses a pump provided with an I.V. tube activator, the pump having a clamp receiving area and the activator comprising a slide clamp for receiving an I.V. tube in an operative position, the clamp being selectively movable in said operative position between an occluding position, wherein the clamp collapses an outer wall of an IV tube to occlude its flow lumen and a non-occluding position wherein the clamp does not collapse the outer wall of the I.V. tube so as not to occlude the flow lumen, and means in the clamp receiving area for selectively moving the clamp between the occluding position and the non-occluding position.

The present invention is concerned with providing safety means to prevent inadvertent free flow condition prior to loading or after removal of an I.V. tube in a pump as well as inadvertent occlusion of the I.V. tube.

The precharacterising part of Claim 1 is based on the disclosure of US-A-4689043 and the characterising part sets out the features of the invention. The invention is characterised by safety means for preventing an inadvertent free flow conditions the safety means comprising a non-obstructive sensor within the clamp receiving area, the non-obstructive sensor being in a first state in response to the presence of the clamp in a predetermined position in the clamp receiving area and a second state in response to the absence of the clamp from the predetermined position; and means operatively

associated with the non-obstructive sensor for disabling the pump in response to the non-obstructive sensor being in the second state.

The clamp may comprise a slide clamp having a regulating aperture, the regulating aperture having an occluding slot and a non-occluding passage.

The non-obstructive sensor may include a reflective pad on the clamp and a light source in the clamp receiving are a directing a beam of light onto the pad. An optical sensor receives light reflected off the pad, the optical sensor being in a first state in response to receiving the selected portion of a beam of light and a second state in response to not receiving the selected portion of a beam of light. The non-obstructive sensor may further include a device for determining compatibility of the clamp with the sensor, the non-obstructive sensor being in a first state when the clamp is compatible with the sensor and a second state when the clamp is not compatible with the sensor.

The slide clamp may also include oppositely facing leading and trailing edges, each having a selected width. The width of the leading edge is less than the width of the trailing edge for facilitating a selected orientation of the slide clamp prior to insertion of the slide clamp into a slide clamp receiving area. The clamp may further include first and second oppositely facing lengthwise sides, each of the sides having a notch for receiving a structure for preventing lengthwise movement of the slide clamp.

The non-obstructive sensor can prevent operation of the pump if the slide clamp is not in a proper position or if a slide clamp is used with the safety apparatus which is not compatible with the safety apparatus. Thus, inadvertent use of an incompatible slide clamp with potential catastrophic results to a patient is prevented. Moreover, the non-obstructive sensor has no mechanical linkages, assuring that it will not inadvertently jam in a position indicating proper location of the slide clamp.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an intravenous pump set utilizing a safety apparatus;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the peristaltic pump of Figure 1 with a door in an open position;

FIGURE 3 is a detailed side elevational view of the safety apparatus

FIGURES 4a-4f are cutaway views of the apparatus of FIGURE 3;

FIGURES 5a-5f are cutaway views of the apparatus of FIGURE 3;

FIGURES 6a-6f are cutaway views of the apparatus of FIGURE 4;

FIGURE 7 is a plan view of a preferred embodiment of a slide clamp for use with the safety apparatus;

FIGURE 8 is a cutaway view of the slide clamp of FIGURE 7 taken along line 8-8 of FIGURE 7;

FIGURE 9 is a cutaway view of the slide clamp of

FIGURE 7 taken along the line 8-8 of FIGURE 7 illustrating an I.V. tube disposed within the occluding slot of the slide clamp;

FIGURE 10 is a cross-sectional view of a prior art slide clamp taken transverse to its occluding slot showing an I.V. tube disposed therein;

FIGURE 11 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a prior art slide clamp taken transverse to its occluding slot showing an I.V. tube inserted therein;

FIGURE 12 is a block diagram of the optical sensor.

FIGURE 13 is a slide clamp according to FIGURE 7 with an occluding slot which is too short; and

FIGURE 14 is a slide clamp according to FIGURE 7 with an occluding slot which is too long.

#### Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment

Figure 1 is an illustration of an intravenous administration setup using a pump and a source of intravenous fluid such as a flexible container. The pump includes pump housing 20 which includes pump operating mechanics and operating electronics (not shown). The pump is mounted on an I.V. stand 22 which also serves as a support for the intravenous fluid container 24. The container 24, which typically contains a fluid 26 such as saline that is administered to a patient, is also suspended from the I.V. stand 22.

An administration set 10 provides a flow path from the container 24 to the patient via the pump. The set 10 includes a segment of flexible plastic I.V. tubing 26 such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC) tubing.

The I.V. tubing 26 at its proximal end is attached to a drip chamber 28 that is in turn attached via a spike (not shown) to an outlet port 30 of the container 24. I.V. tubing 26 has connected at its distal end means for connecting the set 10 to a vein access device, such as a catheter or a needle (not shown).

The pump includes a hinged door 36 which covers the peristaltic pumping apparatus hardware. To set up the pump, the door 36 is opened, the I.V. tubing 26 is inserted into the peristaltic pump apparatus as described in detail below, the door is closed, and the pump is activated. The pump also defines apertures at the upper 38 and lower 42 peripheries of the pump housing 20 through which the I.V. tubing 26 extends when the door 36 is closed. Additionally, the door 36 includes a latch 32 which can be pivoted from a released position in which the door 36 is not locked and a latching position in which the door 36 is locked in the closed position.

While the embodiment depicted in Figure 1 includes a dual drive peristaltic pump, use of any number of pump drives in a single peristaltic pump is contemplated.

Referring now to Figure 2, the peristaltic pumping hardware is seen. An inlet groove 29 is provided leading from the access aperture 38 to a peristaltic pumping

member in a form of a plurality of receptacle fingers 31. An outlet groove 33 is provided from the fingers 31 to the lower aperture 42.

An upstream occlusion sensor 35 is provided on the inlet groove 29 while a downstream occlusion sensor 37 is provided on the outlet groove 33. An air bubble detector 39 is also provided on the outlet groove 33. The door 36 of the pump includes a spring-loaded backplate 43 of conventional construction as well as the cooperating members for the upstream occlusion detector 35, downstream occlusion detector 37, and bubble detector 39. A fixed latch member 55 is provided that acts in cooperating relationship with the latch member 32 to securely latch or lock the door 36 in a closed position.

The I.V. tube 26 can be loaded into the inlet groove 29 extending straight across the reciprocal fingers 31 as guided by a plurality of I.V. tube guides 41 and into the outlet groove 33. When the door 36 is closed the latch 32 mates with the fixed latch member 55 to latch or lock the door in a closed position.

Referring now to Figure 3, the safety apparatus is seen in detail fixed in the lower periphery of the outlet groove 33. The safety apparatus includes an upper safety clamp housing 50 and a lower slide clamp housing, chamber 52. The safety apparatus defines as an extension of the outlet groove 33, an I.V. tube groove 54 into which the I.V. tube fits. Extending perpendicularly from the I.V. tube groove 54 is a retainer arm aperture 56 defined in the lower slide clamp housing 52. Contained in the retainer arm aperture 56 are a right cooperating retainer arm 58 and left cooperating retainer arm 61 which pivot from an open or loaded position to a retaining or unloaded position in which the distance between the two retainer arms 58,61 is smaller relative to the position of the retainer arms 58,61 in the open or loaded position. The central portion of the retainer arm aperture 56 between the cooperating retainer arms 58,61 defines the receiving area 62 for a slide clamp.

Contained on the upper safety clamp housing 50 is a release pin 63 which extends outwardly from and is capable of reciprocating into and out of the upper safety clamp housing 50. The release pin 63 activates a sliding mechanism which orients the slide clamp from an occluded to an open position.

Also contained in the safety apparatus is a safety clamp 65. The safety clamp 65 is capable of extending into the I.V. tube groove 54 to occlude the I.V. tube. The further functioning of the safety clamp 65 and release pin 63 will be described in detail below in conjunction with Figures 4, 5 and 6.

Referring now to Figure 4, a cross sectional upper view of the lower slide clamp housing 52 of the safety apparatus is seen. In Figure 4a, the slide clamp housing 52 is seen in an initial or preactivated condition.

The lower slide clamp housing 52 contains the right retainer arm 58 and the left retainer arm 61. Contained on each retainer arm 58,61 is a pivot point 67 which allows the rotational pivoting of each of the retainer

arms 58,61. Further contained on the end opposite the pivot point 67 of each retainer arm 58,61 is an inwardly extending retainer finger 69 which, in cooperation with the retaining finger 69 of the cooperating retainer arm, acts to retain the slide clamp as described below. Each retainer arm 58,61 includes biasing means which, in a preferred embodiment, can be a spring 74 which pivotally biases each retainer arm 58,61 towards the cooperating retainer arm in the retained position. However, in the preactivated or loaded position, the retainer arms 58,61 are held against the bias in the open position.

The left retainer arm 61 further includes an upwardly protruding stepped portion 76 which extends upwardly into the upper safety clamp housing 50. This stepped portion 76 acts as a retaining member as will be described in detail with reference to Figure 5.

Also contained in the lower housing is I.V. tube groove housing 78 which defines the I.V. tube groove 54. The I.V. tube groove 54 is an extension of the outlet groove 33 of the pump 20. The I.V. tube groove 54 enables the I.V. tube to be retained in the appropriate position in both the pump 20 and the safety apparatus. The I.V. tube groove 54 is located centrally between the cooperating retainer arms 58,61. This acts to center the slide clamp contained on the I.V. tube between the retainer arms 58,61.

Contained distally from the I.V. tube groove 54 is a slide member 81 which is contained on a pair of cooperating slide rails 83 which allow for inward and outward reciprocal movement of the slide member 81. The slide member 81 includes an outwardly extending biasing means which biases the slide member 81 towards the I.V. tube groove 54. For example, the outwardly extending biasing means is a spring 87. The slide member 81 includes cam surfaces 89 extending outwardly on each side. The cam surfaces 89 act in cooperation with the cam followers 72 of the retainer arms 58,61 to pivot the retainer arms 58,61.

Contained between the slide rails 83 is a non-obstructive sensor 85 such as an electronic eye which can be used to sense the presence of a slide clamp. Electronic eye 85 is positioned to sense when the slide clamp has been inserted into the slide clamp receiving area. The electronic eye 85 is in electronic communication with the pump operating electronics.

The electronic eye 85 senses the fully inserted slide clamp; if a fully inserted slide clamp is not sensed, the operating electronics prevents the pump from operating. The non-obstructive sensor 85 will be described in further detail below in conjunction with Figure 12.

Contained extending inwardly from the slide member 81 is a slide shaft 92. The slide shaft 92 is housed in a slide shaft aperture 94 defined in the lower slide clamp housing 52 and extending inwardly from the I.V. tube groove 54. The slide shaft 92 includes a notched portion 96 defined therein. A slide latch 98 is also provided housed in a slide latch aperture 101 defined in the lower slide clamp housing 52 and extending perpendic-

ularly to the slide shaft aperture 94. The slide latch 98 includes a cam follower 103. The slide latch 98 is biased towards the slide shaft 92 by biasing means such as a spring 105.

The slide latch 98 thus acts in conjunction with the notched portion 96 of the slide shaft 92 to retain the slide shaft 92 and thus the sliding member 81 against the outward bias of the spring 87. In the retained position, the sliding member 81 is in a loaded position while in the unretained or outward position, the sliding member 81 is in an unloaded position. It should be noted that the slide latch 98 and the notched portion 96 of the slide shaft 92 employ cooperating angled surfaces 107 which allow the slide shaft 92 to exhibit an amount of play the purpose of which will be discussed below.

Referring now to Figure 4b, a slide clamp 109 is shown in a position prior to insertion into the slide clamp housing 52. The slide clamp 109 includes a regulating aperture 110 which includes a thin occluding slot 111 and a wider non-occluding passage 112. The slide clamp 109 includes an access slit 113 which allows the I.V. tube 26 to be positioned into the regulating aperture 110 without requiring the slide clamp 109 to be threaded from an end of the I.V. tube 26.

The slide clamp 109 preferably includes projections 114 which extend inwardly into the non-occluding passage 112 of the regulating aperture 110. The projections 114 act to maintain frictional contact against the I.V. tube 26 when the I.V. tube 26 is in the non-occluding passage 112 in an operative position while not causing an occlusion of the I.V. tube 26. In this manner, the slide clamp 109 can be selectively positionally retained longitudinally of the I.V. tube 26 against the force of gravity yet moved longitudinally under a force in excess of the force of gravity.

The slide clamp 109 further defines notches 115 on each oppositely facing side proximal to the non-occluding portion 112 of the regulating aperture 110. These notches 115 act in cooperation with the retaining fingers 69 of the retaining arms 58,61 to secure the slide clamp 109 in the slide clamp housing 52 when the slide clamp 109 has been inserted and the retainer arms 58,61 are unloaded.

The distal portion of the slide clamp 109 is further defined by increased width outward projections 116. These outward projections 116 prevent inadvertent backward insertion of the slide clamp 109 into the slide clamp housing 52.

A preferred embodiment of a slide clamp is indicated as 109' in Figure 7 with elements corresponding to those of the slide clamp 109 having the same reference number followed by a "'". The slide clamp 109' includes a body 117 having a leading edge 118, a trailing edge 119 and first and second oppositely facing sides 120,121. The slide clamp 109' includes a regulating aperture 110' having an occluded slot 111' and a non-occluding passage 112', all substantially identical to those of the slide clamp 109. Notches 115' are

located in the first and second oppositely facing sides 120,121. Outer width projections 116' on the trailing edge 119 function in the same manner as the outward projections 116 on the slide clamp 109 to prevent inadvertent backward insertion of the slide clamp 109' into the slide clamp housing 52.

An I.V. tube 26 is illustrated in ghost lines in an operative position extending through the non-occluding passage 112' of the regulating aperture 110'. As seen in Figure 7, the non-occluding passage 112' is configured to provide first, second and third I.V. tube contact points 122. Together the contact points 122 define an I.V. tube receiving space. The I.V. tube 26 has an outer diameter 123 equal to or slightly greater than the I.V. tube receiving space defined by the contact points 122. In this manner, the contact points 122 act to maintain frictional contact against the outer diameter 123 of the I.V. tube 26 while not causing any occlusion of the flow lumen 124 of the I. V. tube 26. The contact points 122 maintain sufficient frictional contact with the I.V. tube 26 that the slide clamp 109' cannot move longitudinally of an I.V. tube under the force of gravity, but requires a selected force in excess of the force of gravity to move the slide clamp 109' longitudinally of an I.V. tube 26. The slide clamp 109' also includes a surface pad 125. The surface pad 125 reflects a beam of light from the non-obstructive sensor 85, as will be discussed in more detail below with reference to Figure 12. The pad 125 is located in a precise selected position on the slide clamp 109' to insure proper cooperation with the non-obstructive sensor 85. In addition, the surface pad 125 is provided with a shiny finish (such as a No. 2 finish) to aid in reflecting a light beam transmitted by the non-obstructive sensor 85.

The top and bottom (not shown) of the slide clamp 109' are mirror images so that slide clamp 109' can be inserted into the slide clamp housing 52 with either the top or bottom orientated upward. The slide clamps 109,109' are preferably injection molded from polypropylene. The clamps could also be made from PETG, copolyester or DELRIN™. The necessary characteristics of the slide clamp material are that it be moldable within close tolerances and rigid enough to withstand pressures of up to 310.275 kPa (45 psi) within the I.V., tube. Furthermore, the slide clamp material must be able to withstand EtO and gamma sterilization without impairing the functionality of the clamp.

Figure 8 illustrates in cross-section the preferred profile of the occluding slot 111'. The occluding slot has an I.V. tube contacting surface 126 of a length L less than the distance W between the top and bottom surfaces 127,128 of the slide clamp 109'. Between the top and bottom surfaces 127,128 and the I.V. contacting surface 126 are guiding surfaces 129. The guiding surfaces 129 constitute beveled edges between the I.V. contacting surface 126 and the top and bottom surfaces 127,128. The I.V. contacting surface 126 of a length L less than the distance W between the top and bottom

surfaces 127, 128 along with the beveled I.V. guiding surfaces 126, serve to reduce the frictional force opposing sliding of an I.V. tube between the non-occluding passage 112' and the occluding slot 111' as compared to prior slide clamps. As illustrated in Figure 9, with this configuration substantially only the I.V. tube contacting surface 126 contacts the outer diameter 123 of an I.V. tube 26. The advantage of this structure is illustrated with reference to Figures 10 and 11, which show profile of prior art slide clamps. Figure 10 illustrates a slide clamp wherein the I.V. tube contacting surface is a length L equal to the distance W between the top and bottom surfaces of a slide clamp, providing a large frictional surface to oppose sliding of the I.V. tube between the I.V. tube contacting surfaces. As seen in Figure 11, the entire arcuate surface contacts the I.V. tube, again creating a relatively large frictional surface to oppose movement of the I.V. tube 26 through the occluding slot.

The I.V. contacting surface 126 has a length L of between 0.152 and 0.508mm (.006 and .02 inches). Preferably, the length L is between 0.254 and 0.356mm (.01 and .014 inches). The angle A between the I.V. tube contacting surface 126 and the top and bottom surfaces 127, 128 must be sufficient so that the guiding surfaces 129 do not contact the I.V. tube 26. Preferably, the angle A is in a range of between 25°-45°, with an angle of 35° being ideal.

In order for a slide clamp to function properly with the safety apparatus, it must be properly dimensioned. As illustrated in Figure 13, if the occluding slot 111' is too short the tubing 26 will not be completely occluded upon insertion of the slide clamp 109' into the safety apparatus. On the other hand, if the occluding slot 111' is too long, as illustrated in Figure 14, the tubing may not be able to slide completely into the non-occluding passage 112', leaving a partially occluded tube which will not allow medication to flow properly to a patient. In addition, the width of the occluding slot 111' is also critical. If the width is too narrow, too great a frictional force will be required to move the slide clamp relative to the I.V. tubing, inhibiting proper function of the safety apparatus. Thus, as is plainly evident by these examples, if the slide clamp is not properly dimensioned, the safety apparatus may not perform properly, creating a potential for catastrophic injury to a patient being administered medication. By way of example, acceptable slot dimensions for use with PVC tubing having inner diameter and a 0.483mm (0.019 inch) wall thickness are as follows:

Occluding Slot Width - 0.508-0.762mm (.02-.03 inches)

Occluding Slot Length - 7.62-19.05mm (.3-.75 inches)

Of course, the required occluding slot length is a function of the non-occluding passage dimensions, the I.V. tube dimensions and the distance that the slide member 81 can travel.

Figure 12 illustrates the non-obstructive sensor 85. The non-obstructive sensor 85 includes an optical light source 200 and an optical light sensor 202. As illustrated in Figure 12, the optical light source 200 emits a beam of light 204 directed onto the surface pad 125 of the I.V. clamp 109'. A portion 206 of the light beam 204 is reflected off the surface pad 125 and received by the optical light sensor 202. The optical light sensor 202 is in a first state in response to receiving a reflected light beam within a selected band width and of a selected intensity and in a second state in response to not receiving a reflected light beam within the selected intensity and band width. A switch 208 in electrical communication with the optical light sensor 202 disables the pump in response to the optical light sensor 202 being in the second state. Thus, if a slide clamp inserted into the slide clamp receiving area lacks the surface pad 125 or has a surface pad of a different size, reflectivity or light absorption, the optical sensor 202 will not be in the second state and the pump will not function. Thus, the non-obstructive sensor 85 described herein verifies that a slide clamp inserted into the clamp receiving area is compatible with the safety apparatus. Consequently, catastrophic injury to patients resulting from the use of functionally incompatible slide clamps can be prevented.

Referring now to Figure 4c, the slide clamp 109 is shown inserted into the slide clamp housing 52. The end opposite the outward projections 116 is inserted into the slide clamp housing 52. This results in the non-occluding passage 112 of the regulating aperture 110 being inserted first. Thus, the action of the health care professional manually inserting the slide clamp 109 into the slide clamp housing 52 in conjunction with the I.V. tube groove 54 assures that, after full insertion, the I.V. tube 26 is positioned in the occluding slot 111 of the slide clamp 109.

Referring now to Figure 5, a cutaway view of the upper safety clamp housing 50 is seen. The position of the elements of the upper safety clamp housing 50 in Figures 5a-5f correspond to the position of the elements of the lower slide clamp housing 50 in Figures 4a-4f.

The safety clamp housing 50 includes the generally L-shaped safety clamp 65. The safety clamp 65 includes an occluding member 130 which is capable of extending into the I.V. tube groove 54 and acting in cooperation with an occluding base 132 to occlude the I.V. tube 26. The generally L-shaped safety clamp 65 includes a pivot point 134 which allows the safety clamp 65 to alternatively pivot from an occluded state seen in Figure 5e to a non-occluding state seen in Figure 5a. At the end of the generally L-shaped safety clamp 65 opposite the occluding member 130 a latching segment 136 having a latching notch 138 is defined which acts in cooperation with a safety latch 140 which will be described in detail below.

As previously discussed with reference to Figure 4, the left retainer arm 61 includes an upwardly protruding



stepped portion 76 which extends upwardly into the upper safety clamp housing 50. The upwardly protruding stepped portion 76 of the left retaining arm 61 is oriented in the upper safety clamp housing 50 adjacent to the safety clamp 65. Thus, when the left retaining arm 61 is in the retained position, the stepped portion 76 prevents the safety clamp 65 from fully pivoting through interference with downward protruding stepped portion 200 of safety clamp 65 while when the left retaining arm 61 is in the open position, the safety clamp 65 is allowed to fully pivot.

The upper safety clamp housing 50 further includes a generally L-shaped safety latch 140. The safety latch 140 includes a pivot point 142 which allows the safety latch 140 to pivot from an engaged to a non-engaged position. The safety latch 140 and safety clamp 65 are both biased by biasing means which bias the safety clamp 65 towards the occluded position and bias the safety latch 140 towards the safety clamp 65.

biasing means is a spring 144 connected between a spring attachment point 146 on the upper portion of the generally L-shaped safety clamp 65 and a spring attachment point 148 on the lower portion of the generally L-shaped safety latch 140. Use of a single spring 144 in conjunction with the pivot points 134, 142 and the spring attachments points 146, 148 results in two different moments achieved by a single spring 144.

The safety latch 140 includes at the end opposite the spring attachment point 148 a latching mechanism 151 which acts in cooperative latching orientation with the safety clamp latching notch 138. Additionally, the safety clamp 65 and the safety latch 140 are biased by the spring 144 such that when the safety clamp 65 is in the non-occluding state, the safety latch 140 can pivot into the engaged position to catch the latching notch 138 in the safety clamp 65 to maintain the safety clamp 65 in the non-occluding state as depicted in Figure 5c. Alternatively, when the safety clamp 65 is in the occluded state, the safety latch 140 has pivoted out of the way into the non-engaged position and is thus non-operative so the bias of the spring 144 can maintain the safety clamp 65 in the occluded state.

Referring to Figure 5a, the upper safety clamp housing 50 further includes the release pin 63. The release pin 63 is outwardly biased by biasing means such as a spring 153. The release pin 63 is engaged with the safety latch by a pivot point 155 such that back and forth movement of the release pin 63 causes pivoting movement of the safety latch 140. The release pin 63 further includes a release arm 157 which includes a downwardly extending cam surface 159. The downwardly extending cam surface 159 acts cooperatively with the cam follower 103 of the slide latch 98 such that back and forth movement of the release pin 63 causes the slide latch 98 to slide.

Prior to loading the slide clamp 109 (as discussed, hereinafter the slide clamp 109 and 109' may be used interchangeably) into the lower slide clamp housing 52,

the safety clamp 65 can be in either the occluded or non-occluding state. If in the occluded state, the left retainer arm 61 is in the open state which allows the safety clamp 65 to be fully pivoted to the non-occluding state. When pivoted to the non-occluding state, the safety latch 140 will catch and maintain the safety clamp 65 in the non-occluding state and the I.V. tube 26 can be loaded.

Referring to Figures 4c and 5c, with the I.V. tube 26 and slide clamp 109 loaded, the retainer arms 58, 61 are in the loaded position and the safety clamp 65 is in the non-occluding position. The door 36 can then be closed by the health care professional as seen in Figure 5d.

The door 36 includes a stepped inlet 162. The stepped inlet 162 includes a first stepped portion 164 corresponding to the safety clamp 65. The stepped inlet 162 includes a second stepped portion 166 corresponding to the release pin 63. The stepped portions 164, 166 are sized to assure proper functional relationship with the safety clamp 65 and the release pin 63. As the door 36 is closed, the second stepped portion 166 causes the ingress of the release pin 63 which has two effects. Initially, the release pin 63 pivots the safety latch 140 thereby releasing the safety clamp 65 and causing the safety clamp 65 to return to the occluded condition. Additionally, the release arm 157 cam surface 159 acts in conjunction with the cam follower 103 of the slide latch 98 to force the slide latch 98 against the bias of the spring 105 thereby releasing the slide shaft 92 which causes the slide clamp 109 to move out to the non-occluding state. Finally, the fully closed door 36 obstructs the free pivoting of the safety clamp 65 by pressing the stepped portion 164 against the safety clamp 65. The safety clamp 65 is thereby forced into a non-occluding unlatched state.

Referring now to Figure 4d, the position of the lower slide clamp housing 52 when the door 36 is in the closed position is seen. Initially, with the slide latch 98 cammed out of engagement with the slide shaft notched portion 96, the slide shaft 92 is biased inwardly by the spring 87 which unloads the slide member 81 thus pushing the slide clamp 109 outwardly. When this occurs, the I.V. tubing 26 is retained in the I.V. tube groove 54 by the door 36 which results in a reorientation of the I.V. tube 26 in the slide clamp 109 from the occluding slot 111 to the non-occluding passage 112 of the regulating aperture 110.

Additionally, with the slide member 81 out of the way the cooperating retainer arms 58, 61 are unloaded. The fingers 69 thus latch onto the notches 115 on the slide clamp 109 and retain the slide clamp 109 with the I.V. tubing 26 in the non-occluding passage 112. Thus, in this position the slide clamp 109 allows flow of fluid through that portion of the I.V. tube 26. The safety clamp 65 is maintained in an open but not latched position by the door 36 thus allowing flow of fluid through that portion of the I.V. tube 26. The peristaltic fingers 31 are then free to provide the only occlusion or propelling.

motion on the contents of the I.V. tube 26.

When infusion is completed and the health care professional wishes to unload the I.V. tube 26, the door 36 is opened as seen in Figures 4e and 5e. Opening the door 36 removes the restriction from the safety clamp 65 causing the safety clamp 65 to bias into the occluded state. This causes an immediate prevention of non-occlusion as soon as the door 36 is opened. However, if it is desired to allow non-occluding when the door 36 is in the open position, such as for example air purging, the safety clamp 65 can be manually pressed into the open but unlatched position.

Additionally, because the retainer arms 58,61 have cooperatively closed into the retain position on the slide clamp 109, the slide clamp 109 and I.V. tube 26 cannot be removed upon opening the door 36. Rather, prior to removing the slide clamp 109 and the I.V. tube 26 the health care professional is required to again insert the slide clamp 109 into the slide clamp housing 52.

Upon reinsertion of the slide clamp 109 as seen in Figures 4c and 5f, the forward edge of the slide clamp 109 contacts the slide member 81 which is then urged rearwardly against the forward bias of the spring 87. As the slide clamp 109 is inserted into the position seen in Figure 4c, the slide member 81 rides on the slide rails 83 against the biasing force of the spring 87. When the slide clamp 109 is fully inserted into the slide clamp housing 52, the slide shaft 92 has been extended rearwardly such that the slide shaft notched portion 96 is located juxtaposed relative to the slide latch 98 which, due to the bias of the slide latch spring 105, engages the slide shaft notched portion 96 to load the slide member 81 by preventing forward movement of the slide member 81 and therefore the slide clamp 109.

Additionally, while the slide clamp 109 is being urged rearwardly against the biasing force of the spring 87, the cam surface 89 of the slide member 81 engages against the cam follower 72 of the retainer arms 58,61 to urge into the open or loaded position the cooperating retainer arms 58,61. Thus, in this position, the I.V. tubing 26 is held in the occluding slot 111 of the regulating aperture 110 with the slide clamp 109 at rest in the slide clamp housing 52.

With the slide clamp 109 inserted into the slide clamp housing 52, the I.V. tubing 26 is again occluded by the slide clamp 109, and since the upwardly extending portion 76 of the left retainer arm 61 has pivoted out of the way of the safety clamp 65, the safety clamp 65 can be freely pivoted into an open and latched position which then and only then allows for the health care professional to remove the occluded I.V. tube 26.

Referring now to Figure 6, an elevated cross-sectional view of the detail on the slide shaft 92 is seen. Once again the position of the slide shaft 92 in Figures 6a-6f corresponds to the position of the elements seen in Figures 4 and 5. The slide shaft aperture 94 includes an upwardly biasing means which spring member 165 contained in the distal portion of the slide shaft aperture

94. The aperture defines a retaining wall 167 which allows the slide shaft 92 to freely slide but which provides a stop for the spring 87 to cause the forward bias of the slide shaft 92. The slide member 81 includes a sized portion 169 on its lower periphery which is sized to accept a slide clamp 109. Additionally, extending upwardly from the sized portion is a incline portion 171 which guides the slide clamp 109 into the sized portion 169.

The slide rail 83 includes a stepped portion 173 best seen in Figure 6f. The slide rail stepped portion 173 acts in conjunction with the slide member 81 to retain the slide member 81 in the rearwardly biased or loaded position. In order for the slide member 81 to become fully outwardly extended or unloaded, it is necessary for a slide clamp 109 to be inserted into the device which causes the sliding member 81 to move upwardly which allows the slide member 81 to extend past the stepped portion 173 and become unloaded.

It should also be noted that the amount of play between the fully inserted position of the slide member 81 and the position of the slide member 81 when caught on the slide rail 83 stepped portion 173 is about equivalent to the amount of play allowed by the tapered slide latch 98. As seen in Figure 6a, when the door 36 has been closed without the presence of a slide clamp 109, thereby activating the release pin 63, the slide member 81 initially attempts to bias forward but is retained by the slide rail stepped portion 173. This is to be contrasted with Figure 6f, in which the slide member 81 is retained by the slide latch 98 when the slide clamp 109 is inserted and the release pin 63 has not been activated.

Instead of the peristaltic pump having pressure fingers, a rotary-type peristaltic pump can be used.

## Claims

1. A pump provided with an I.V. tube activator, the pump having a clamp receiving area (62) and the activator comprising a slide clamp (109,109') for receiving an I.V. tube (26) in an operative position, the clamp being selectively movable in said operative position between an occluding position, wherein the clamp collapses an outer wall of an IV tube to occlude its flow lumen (124) and a non-occluding position wherein the clamp does not collapse the outer wall of the I.V. tube so as not to occlude the flow lumen (124), and means (81) in the clamp receiving area for selectively moving the clamp between the occluding position and the non-occluding position,

characterised by safety means for preventing an inadvertent free flow condition, the safety means comprising:-

a non-obstructive sensor (85) within the clamp receiving area (62), the non-obstructive sensor being in a first state in response to the pres-



ence of the clamp in a predetermined position in the clamp receiving area and a second state in response to the absence of the clamp from the predetermined position; and

means operatively associated with the non-obstructive sensor for disabling the pump (20) in response to the non-obstructive sensor being in the second state.

2. The pump of Claim 1 wherein the clamp comprises a slide clamp (109,109') having a regulating aperture (110,110'), the regulating aperture having an occluding slot (111,111') and a non-occluding passage (112,112').
3. The pump of Claim 1 or 2 wherein the non-obstructive sensor comprises an electric eye (85).
4. The pump of any preceding claim wherein the non-obstructive sensor (85) comprises:

a pad (125) on the clamp (109,109') for reflecting a selected portion (206) of a beam of light (204);

a light source (200) in the clamp receiving area (62) directing a beam of light (204) onto the pad (125); and

an optical sensor (202) for receiving the selected portion (206) of the beam of light (204) reflected off the pad (125), the optical sensor (202) being in the first state in response to receiving the selected portion of a beam of light and the second state in response to not receiving the selected portion of a beam of light.

5. The pump of any preceding claim wherein the non-obstructive sensor (85) further comprises means for determining compatibility of the clamp (109,109') with the sensor, the non-obstructive sensor being in the first state when the clamp is compatible with the sensor and the second state when the clamp is not compatible with the sensor.

6. The pump of any preceding claim in the form of a peristaltic pump (20).

7. The pump of any preceding claim, wherein the clamp comprises oppositely facing leading and trailing edges (118,119) each having a selected width, the width of the leading edge (118) being less than the width of the trailing edge (119) for facilitating a selected orientation of the slide clamp prior to insertion of the slide clamp into the slide clamp receiving area (62).

8. The pump of any preceding claim, wherein the clamp comprises first and second oppositely facing

lengthwise sides (120,121), each of the sides having a notch (115,115') for receiving a means (58,61) for preventing lengthwise movement of the slide clamp.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Pumpe, die mit einem i.v. Schlauchaktivator versehen ist, wobei die Pumpe einen Klemmenaufnahmebereich (62) hat und der Aktivator eine Gleitklemme (109, 109') zur Aufnahme eines i.v. Schlauchs (26) in einer wirksamen Position aufweist und die Klemme in der wirksamen Position selektiv bewegbar ist zwischen einer verschließenden Position, in der die Klemme eine äußere Wand eines i.v. Schlauchs flachlegt, um dessen Durchflußlumen (124) zu verschließen, und einer nichtverschließenden Position, in der die Klemme die äußere Wand des i.v. Schlauchs nicht flachlegt, so daß das Durchflußlumen (124) nicht verschlossen ist, und mit einer Einrichtung (81) in dem Klemmenaufnahmebereich zum selektiven Bewegen der Klemme zwischen der verschließenden Position und der nichtverschließenden Position, gekennzeichnet durch eine Sicherheitseinrichtung, die einen unbeabsichtigten Zustand freien Durchflusses verhindert, wobei die Sicherheitseinrichtung folgendes aufweist:
  - einen nichtbehindernden Sensor (85) innerhalb des Klemmenaufnahmebereichs (62), wobei der nichtbehindernde Sensor in Abhängigkeit von der Anwesenheit der Klemme in einer vorbestimmten Position in dem Klemmenaufnahmebereich in einem ersten Zustand ist und in Abhängigkeit von der Abwesenheit der Klemme von der vorbestimmten Position in einem zweiten Zustand ist; und
  - eine Einrichtung, die dem nichtbehindernden Sensor wirksam zugeordnet ist, um in Abhängigkeit davon, daß der nichtbehindernde Sensor in dem zweiten Zustand ist, die Pumpe (20) zu deaktivieren.
2. Pumpe nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Klemme eine Gleitklemme (109, 109') aufweist, die eine Regelungsöffnung (110, 110') hat, wobei die Regelungsöffnung einen verschließenden Schlitz (111, 111') und einen nichtverschließenden Durchgang (112, 112') hat.
3. Pumpe nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei der nichtbehindernde Sensor ein elektrisches Auge (85) aufweist.
4. Pumpe nach einem der vorhergehende Ansprüche, wobei der nichtbehindernde Sensor (85) folgendes aufweist:

eine Auflage (125) an der Klemme (109, 109') zur Reflexion eines ausgewählten Anteils (206) eines Lichtstrahls (204);

eine Lichtquelle (200) in dem Klemmenaufnahmebereich (62), die einen Lichtstrahl (204) auf die Auflage (125) richtet; und

einen optischen Sensor (202) zum Empfang des ausgewählten Anteils (206) des von der Auflage (125) reflektierten Lichtstrahls (204), wobei der optische Sensor (202) in Abhängigkeit von dem Empfang des ausgewählten Anteils eines Lichtstrahls in dem ersten Zustand ist und in Abhängigkeit von dem Nichtempfang des ausgewählten Anteils eines Lichtstrahls in dem zweiten Zustand ist.

5. Pumpe nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der nichtbehindernde Sensor (85) ferner eine Einrichtung aufweist, um die Kompatibilität der Klemme (109, 109') mit dem Sensor festzustellen, wobei der nichtbehindernde Sensor in dem ersten Zustand ist, wenn die Klemme mit dem Sensor kompatibel ist, und in dem zweiten Zustand ist, wenn die Klemme mit dem Sensor nicht kompatibel ist.
6. Pumpe nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche in Form einer peristaltischen Pumpe (20):
7. Pumpe nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Klemme eine Vorder- und eine Hinterkante (118, 119) aufweist, die in entgegengesetzte Richtungen weisen und jeweils eine ausgewählte Breite haben, wobei die Breite der Vorderkante (118) geringer als die Breite der Hinterkante (119) ist, um eine ausgewählte Orientierung der Gleitklemme vor dem Einführen der Gleitklemme in den Gleitklemmenaufnahmebereich (62) zu erleichtern.
8. Pumpe nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Klemme eine erste und eine zweite Längsseite (120, 121) aufweist, die in entgegengesetzte Richtungen weisen, wobei jede der Seiten einen Ausschnitt (115, 115') zur Aufnahme einer Einrichtung (58, 61) hat, die eine Längsbewegung der Gleitklemme verhindert.

#### Revendications

1. Pumpe munie d'un actionneur de tube I.V., la pompe possédant une zone réceptrice de pince (62) et l'actionneur comprenant une pince glissante (109, 109') destinée à recevoir un tube I.V. (26) dans une position opératoire, la pince pouvant être déplacée de manière sélective dans ladite position opératoire entre une position d'occlusion, dans laquelle la pince appuie sur une paroi extérieure

d'un tube I.V. de manière à obturer son canal d'écoulement (124), et une position de non occlusion, dans laquelle la pince n'appuie pas sur la paroi extérieure du tube I.V. et n'obture pas le canal d'écoulement (124), et des moyens (81) prévus dans la zone réceptrice de pince pour déplacer la pince de manière sélective entre la position d'occlusion et la position de non occlusion,

caractérisée par des moyens de sûreté permettant d'empêcher qu'il ne se produise par inadvertance un écoulement libre, les moyens de sûreté comprenant :

un capteur non obstruant (85) placé à l'intérieur de la zone réceptrice de pince (62), le capteur non obstruant étant dans un premier état lorsque la pince se trouve dans une position prédéterminée à l'intérieur de la zone réceptrice de pince, et dans un deuxième état lorsque la pince ne se trouve pas dans cette position prédéterminée ; et des moyens en liaison fonctionnelle avec le capteur non obstruant pour mettre la pompe (20) hors service lorsque le capteur non obstruant est dans le deuxième état.

2. Pompe selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la pince comprend une pince glissante (109, 109') ayant une ouverture de régulation (110, 110'), l'ouverture de régulation comportant une fente d'occlusion (111, 111') et un passage de non occlusion (112, 112').
3. Pompe selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle le capteur non obstruant comprend une cellule photoélectrique (85).
4. Pompe selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le capteur non obstruant (85) comprend :

un patin (125) disposé sur la pince (109, 109') pour refléter une partie choisie (206) d'un faisceau lumineux (204) ; une source de lumière (200) située dans la zone réceptrice de pince (62) et dirigeant un faisceau de lumière (204) sur le patin (125) ; et un capteur optique (202) destiné à recevoir la partie choisie (206) du faisceau lumineux (204) réfléchi par le patin (125), le capteur optique (202) étant dans le premier état lorsqu'il reçoit la partie choisie d'un faisceau lumineux, et dans le deuxième état lorsqu'il ne reçoit pas la partie choisie d'un faisceau lumineux.

5. Pompe selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le capteur non obstruant (85) comprend en outre des moyens permet-

tant de déterminer la compatibilité de la pince (109, 109') avec le capteur, le capteur non obstruant étant dans le premier état lorsque la pince est compatible avec le capteur, et dans le deuxième état lorsque la pince n'est pas compatible avec le capteur.

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6. Pompe selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, se présentant sous la forme d'une pompe péristaltique (20).

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7. Pompe selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la pince comprend des bords avant et arrière (118; 119), opposés l'un à l'autre et ayant chacun une largeur choisie, la largeur du bord avant (118) étant inférieure à la largeur du bord arrière (119) pour faciliter une orientation choisie de la pince glissante, avant l'insertion de la pince glissante dans la zone réceptrice de pince glissante (62).

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8. Pompe selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la pince comprend un premier et un deuxième côtés longitudinaux (120; 121), opposés l'un à l'autre, chacun des côtés possédant une entaille (115, 115') destinée à recevoir des moyens (58, 61) qui permettent d'empêcher le déplacement de la pince glissante dans la direction longitudinale.

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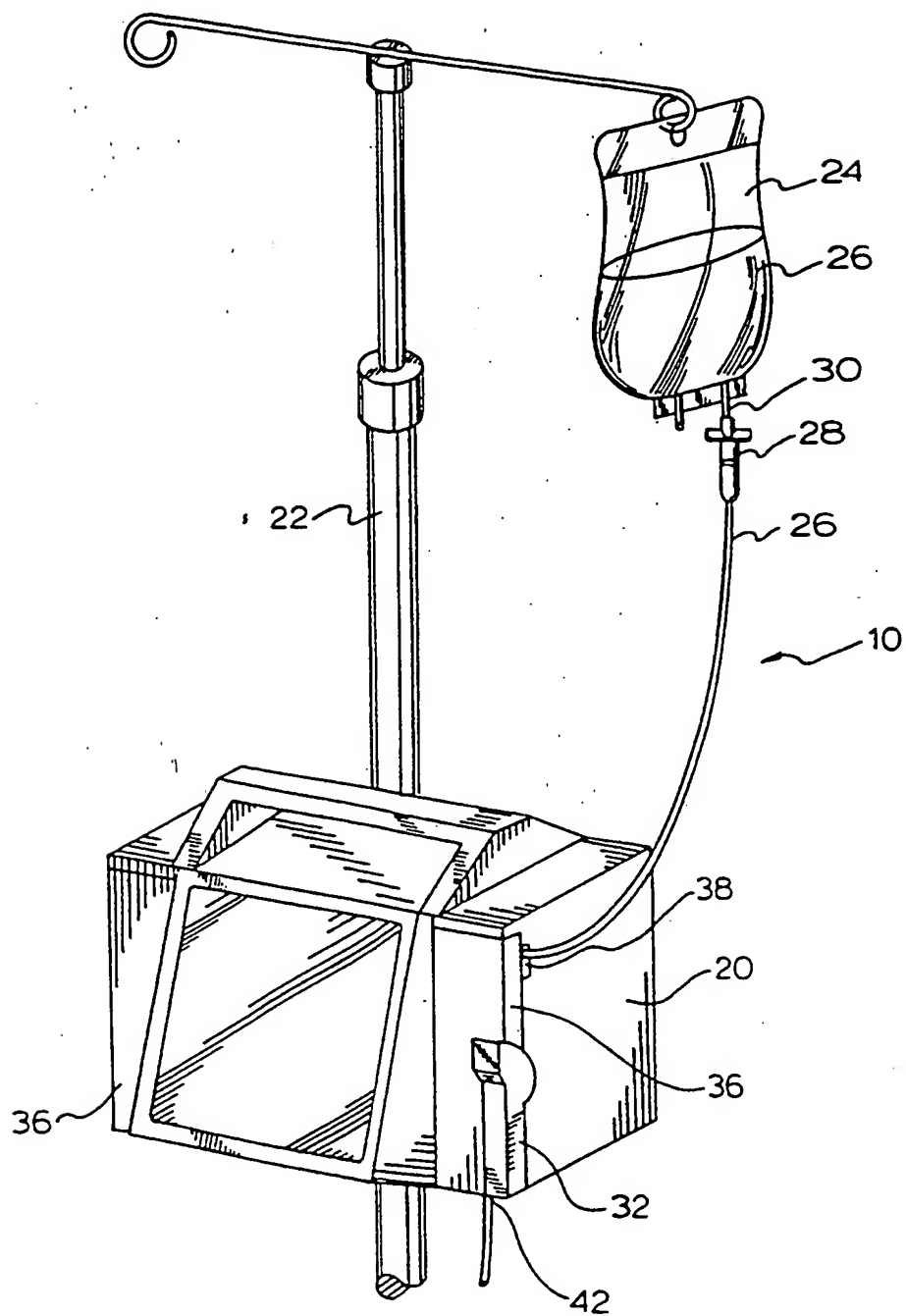


FIG. 1

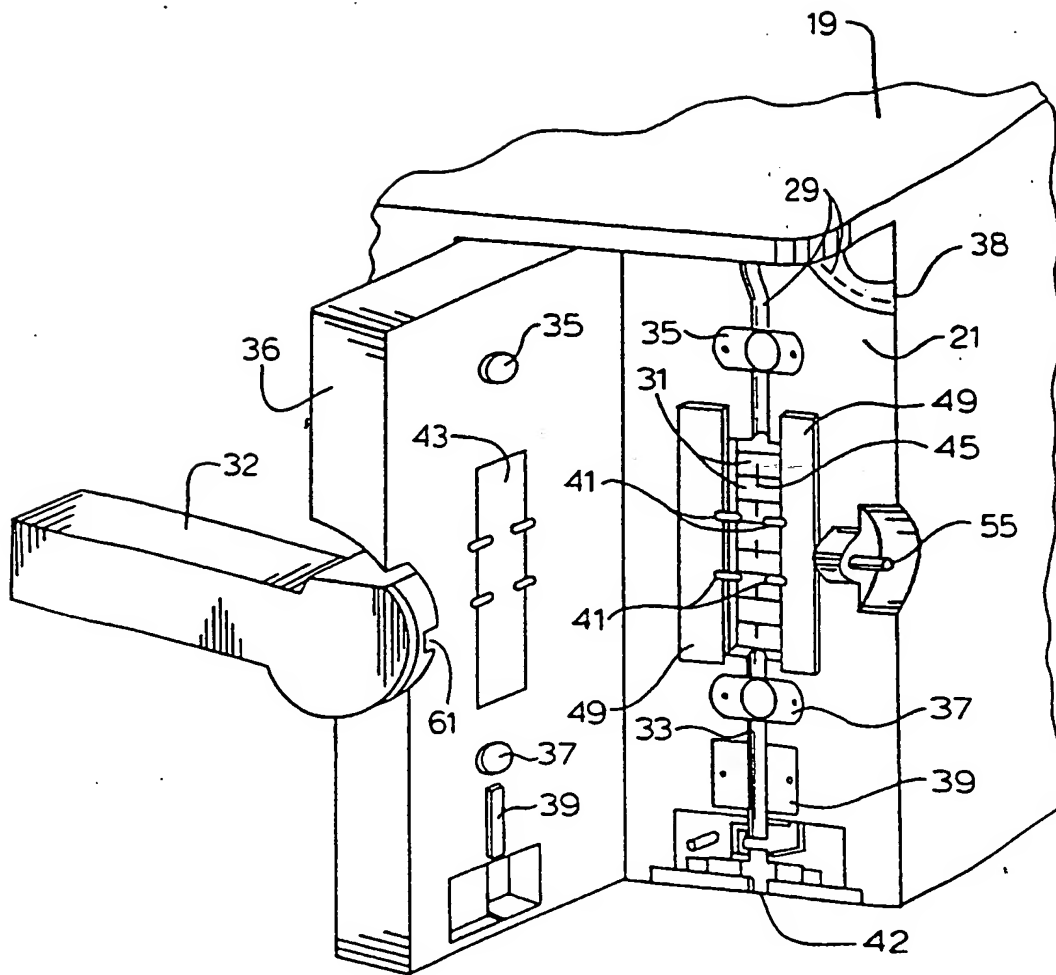


FIG. 2

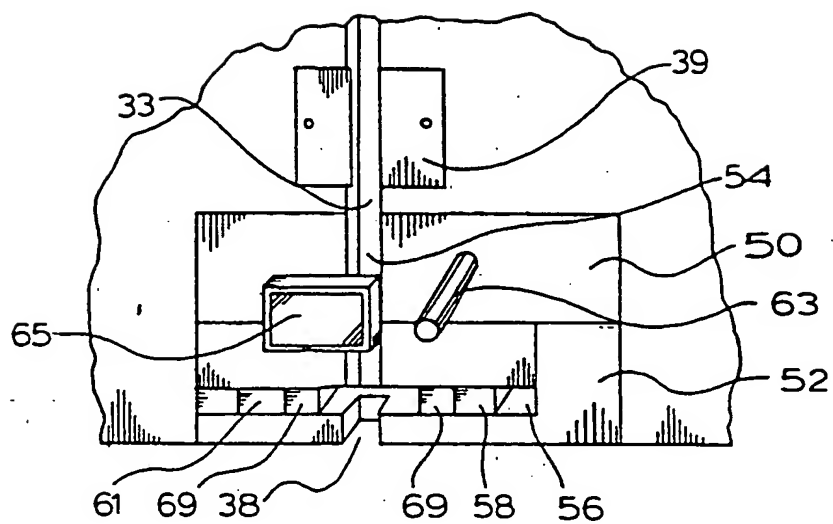
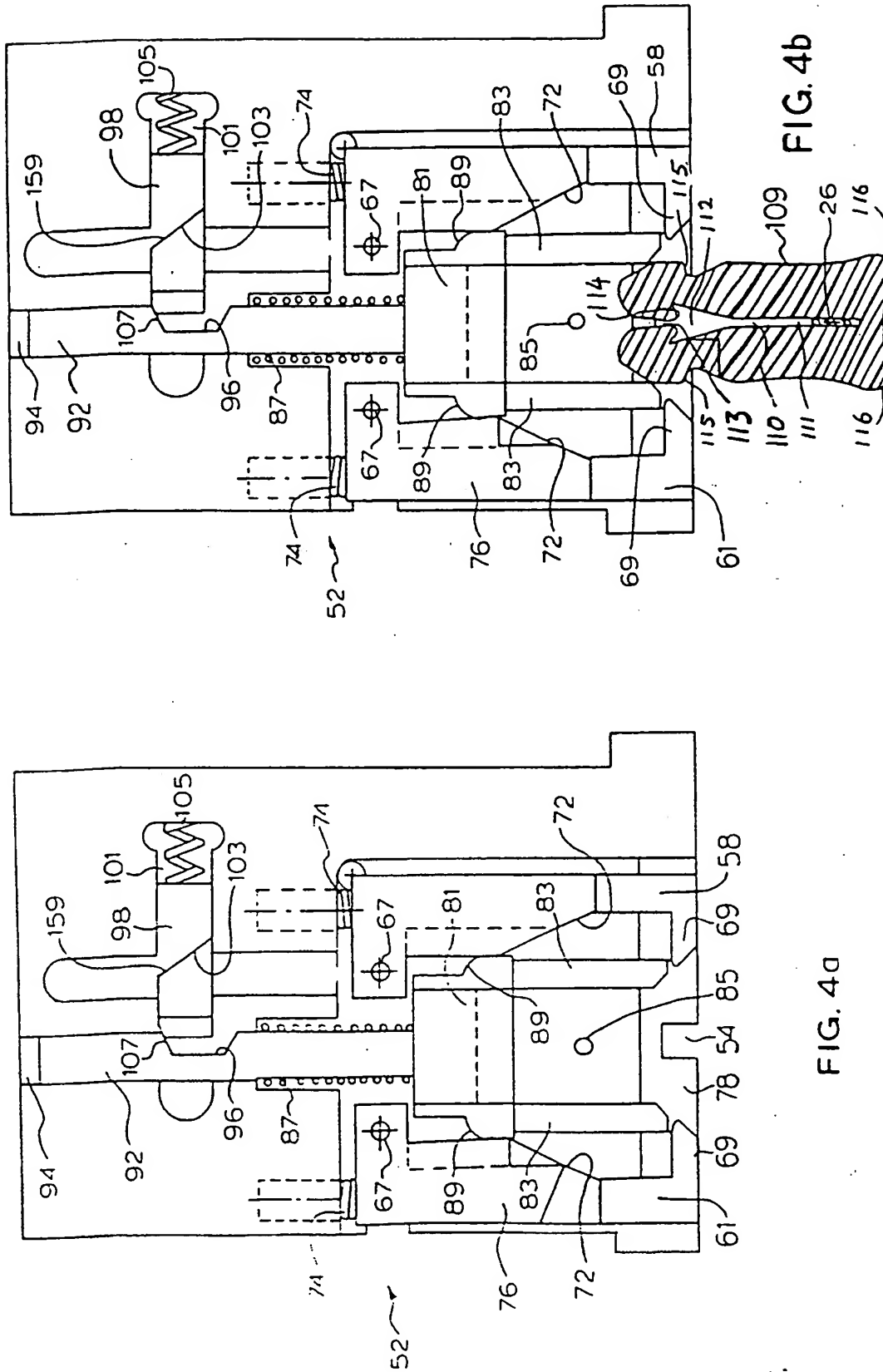


FIG. 3





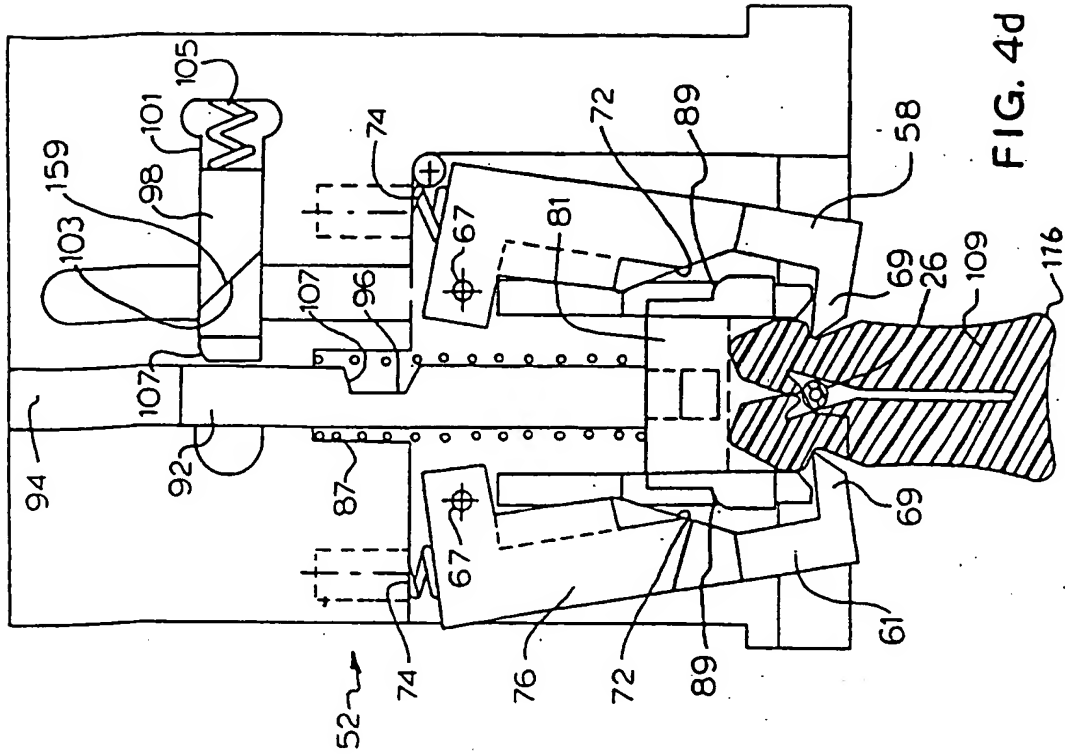


FIG. 4d

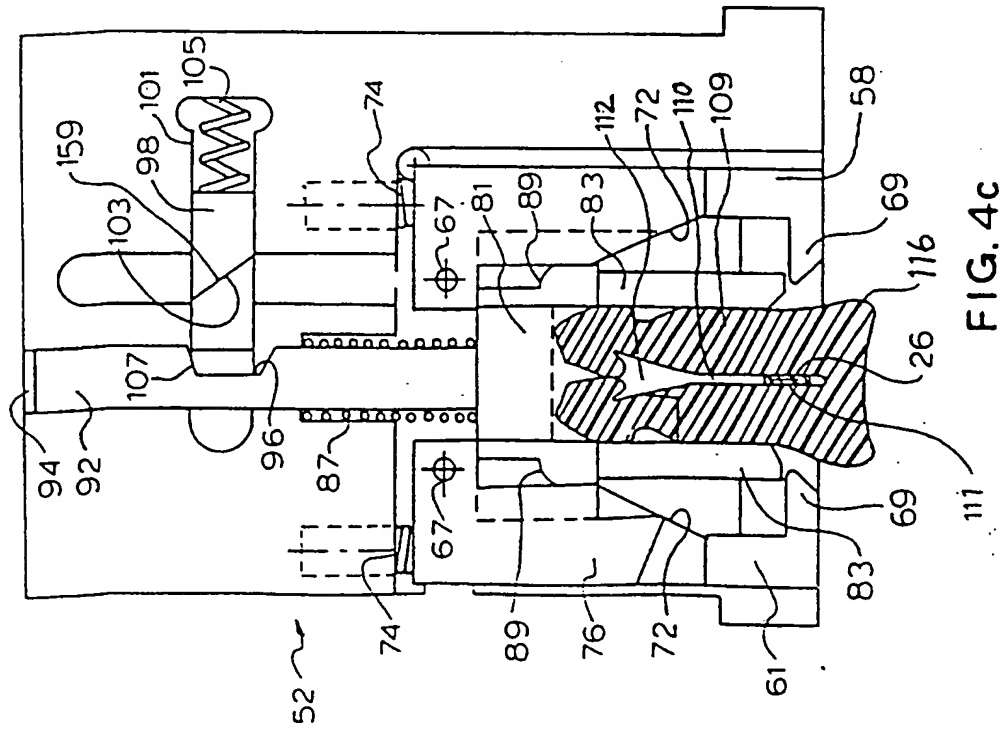


FIG. 4c

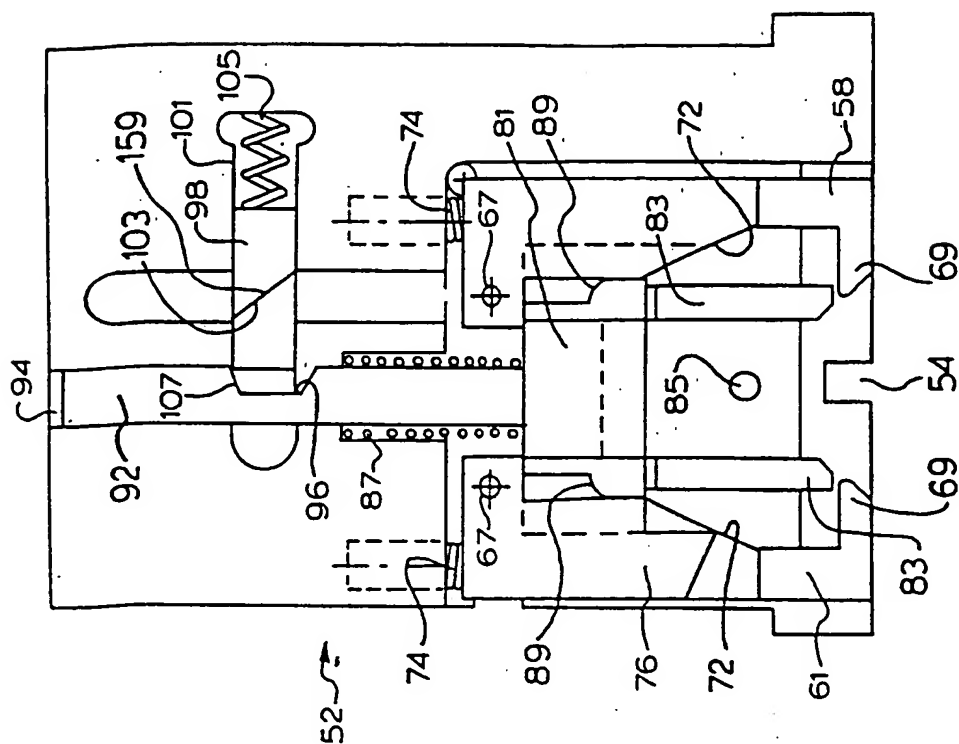


FIG. 4f

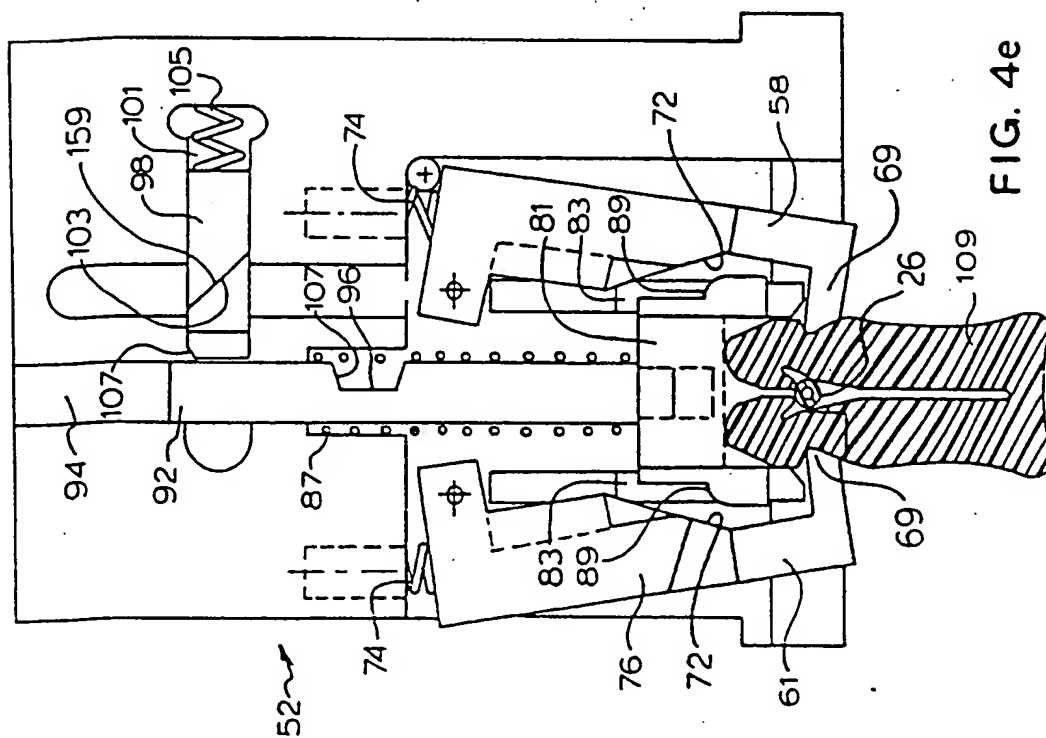


FIG. 4e

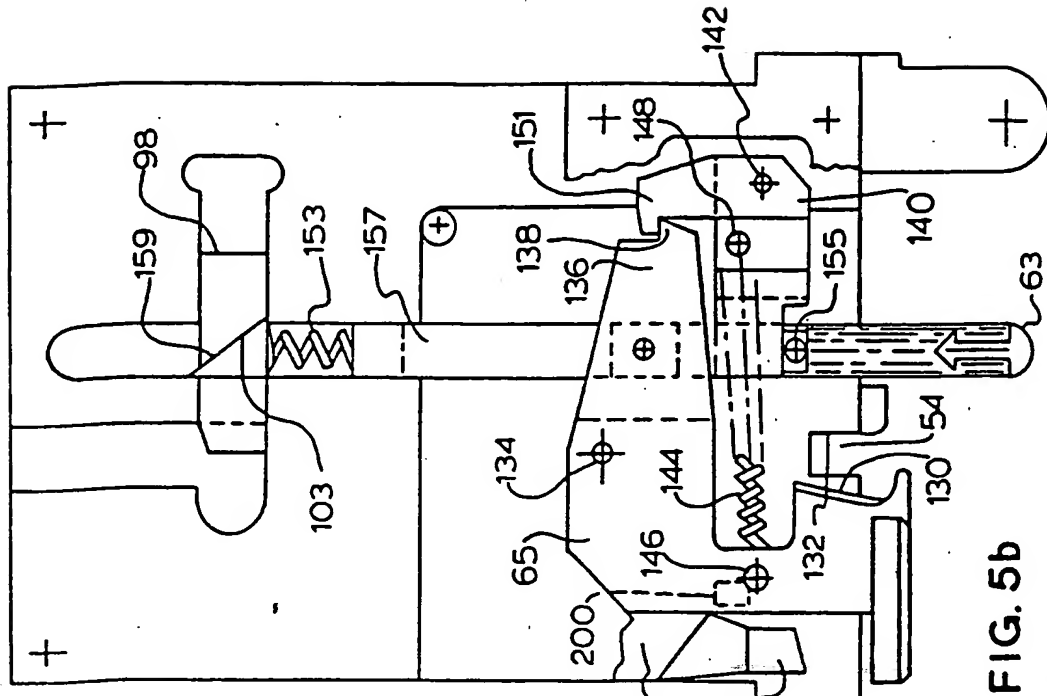


FIG. 5b

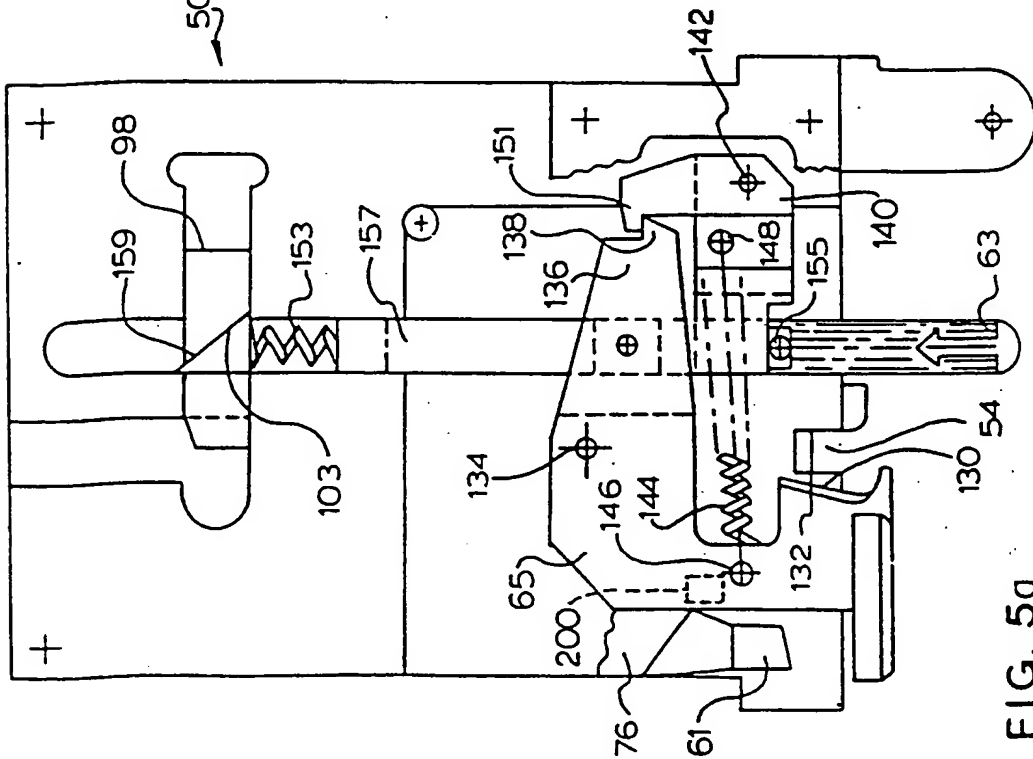


FIG. 5a

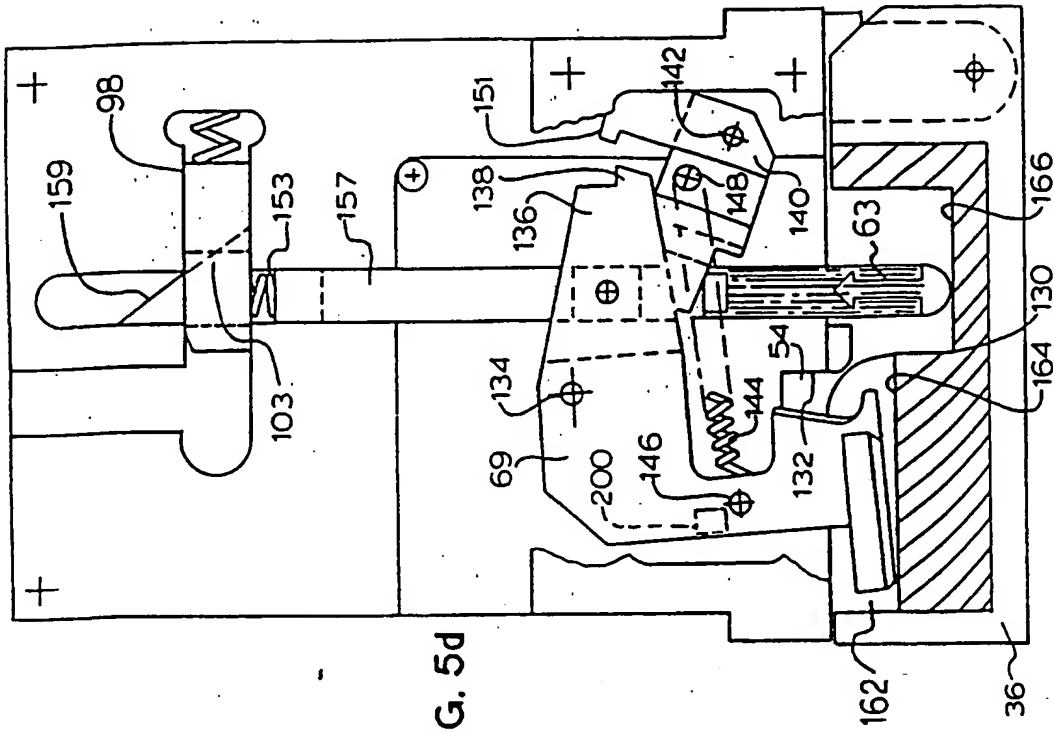


FIG. 5d

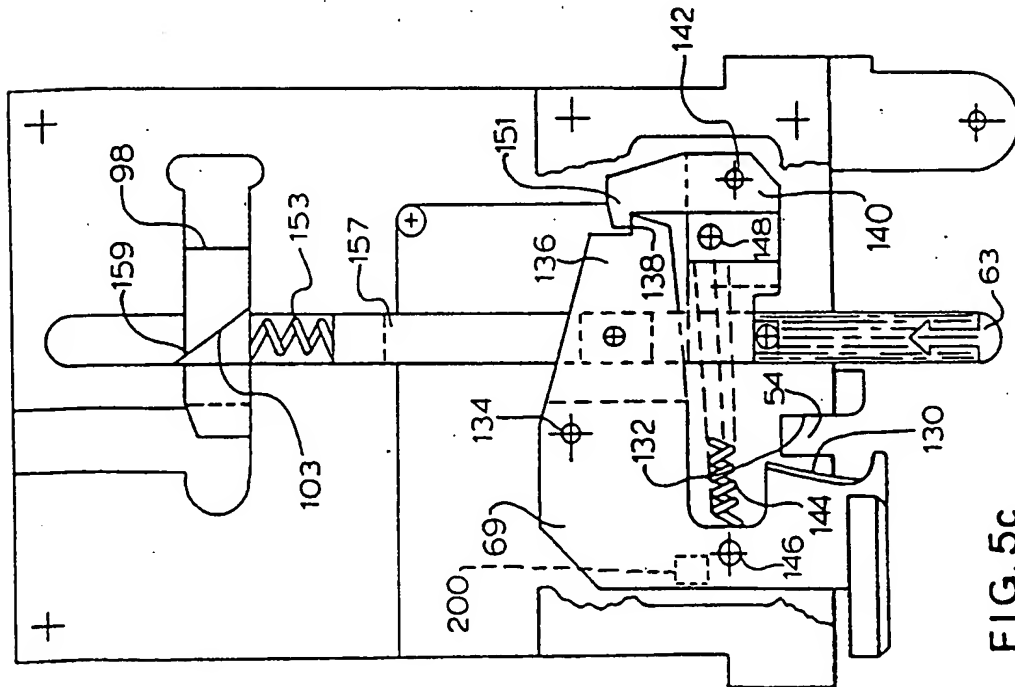
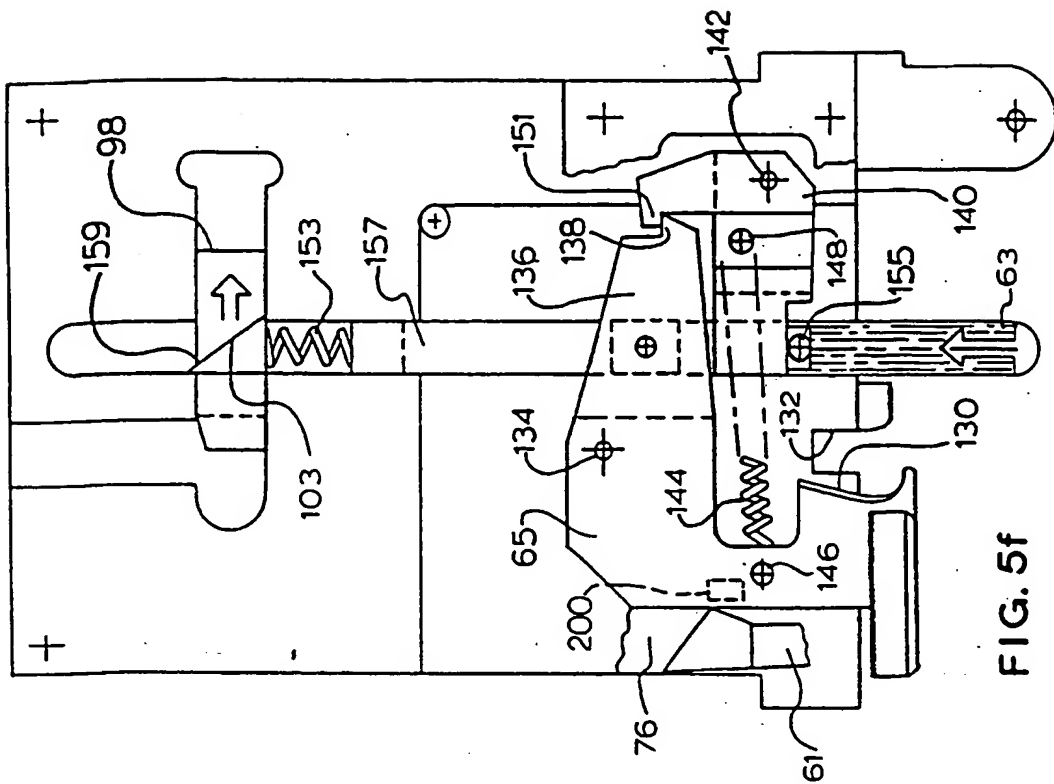


FIG. 5c



**FIG. 5f**

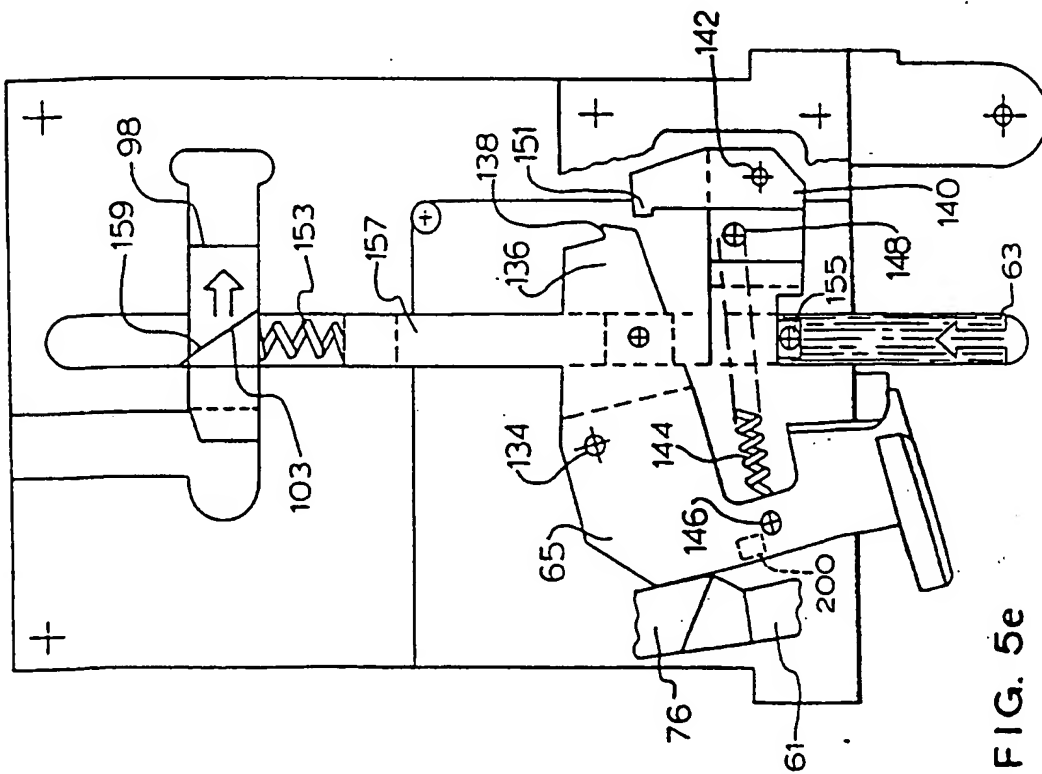


FIG. 5e



FIG. 6a

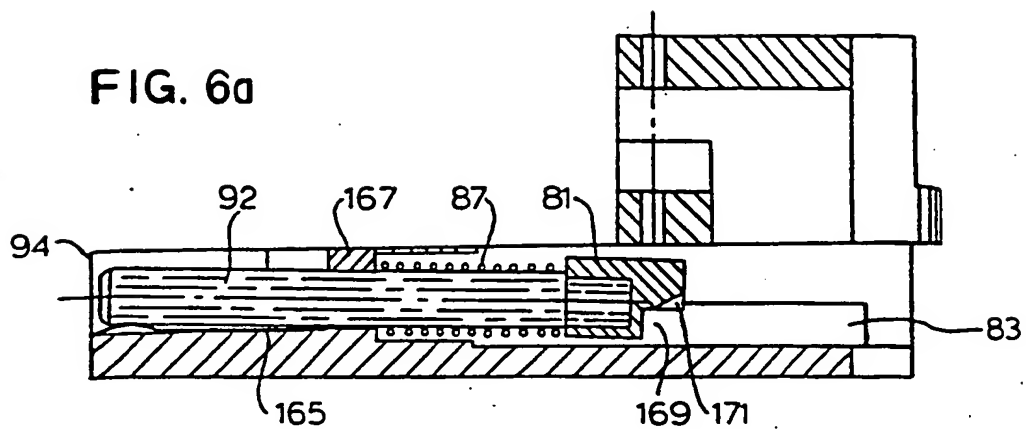


FIG. 6b'

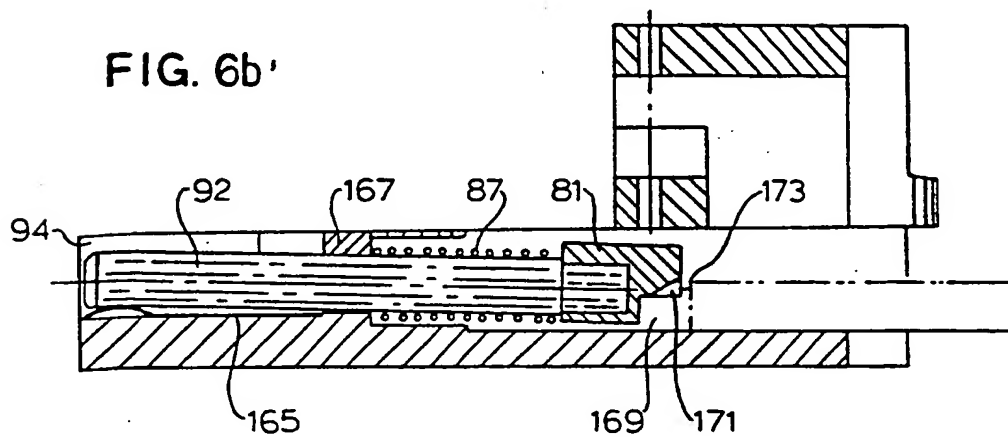


FIG. 6c

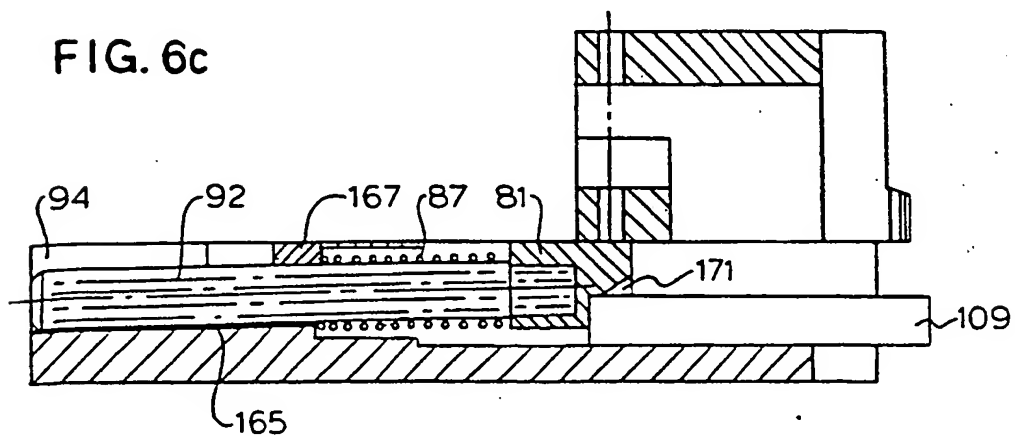


FIG. 6d

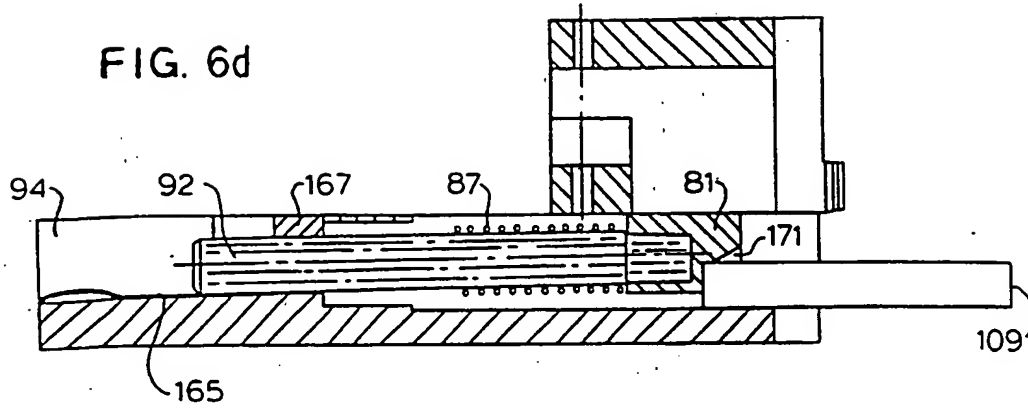


FIG. 6e

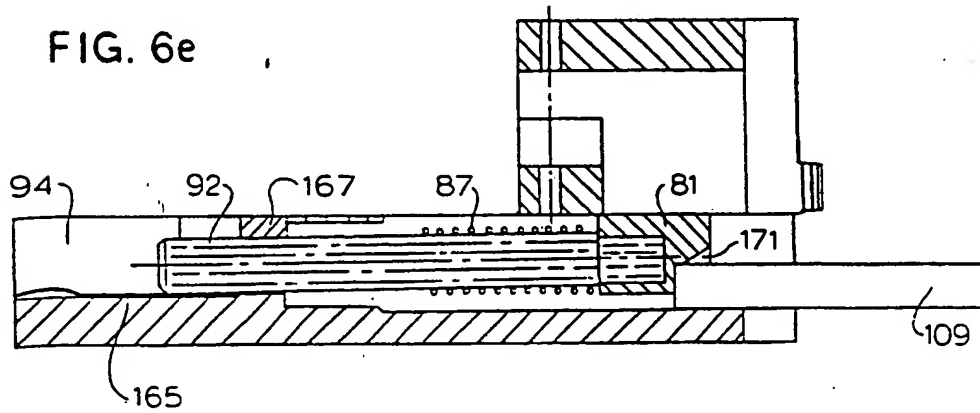
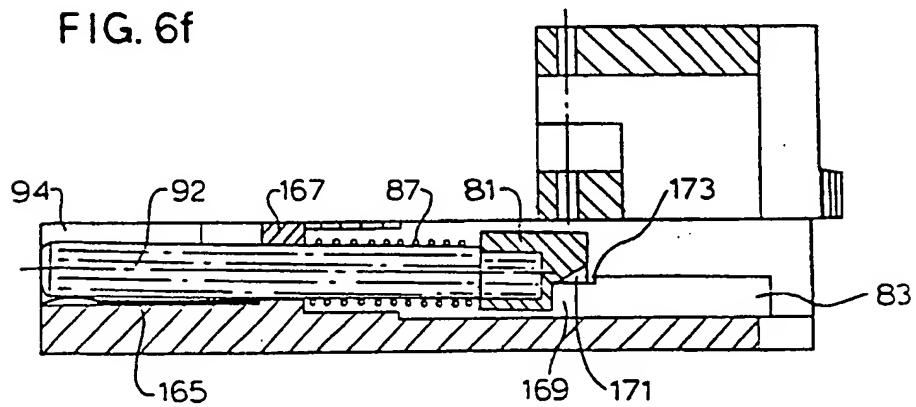


FIG. 6f



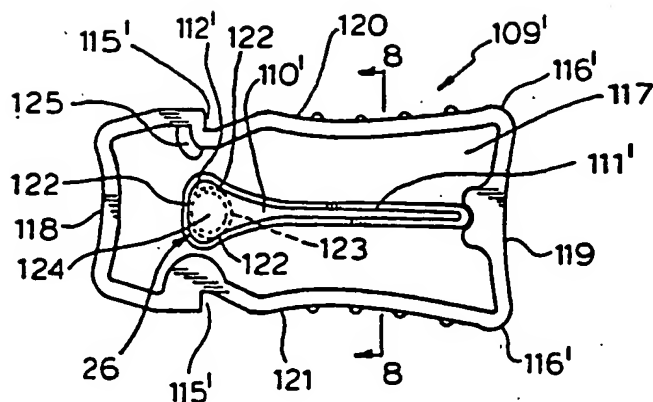


FIG. 7

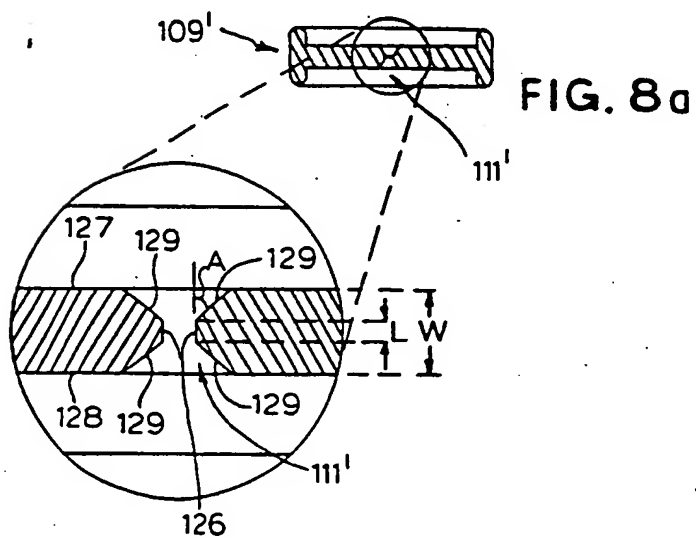


FIG. 8b

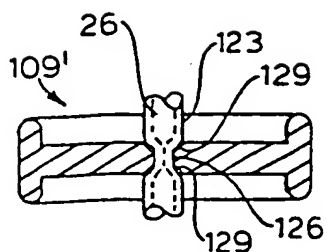


FIG. 9

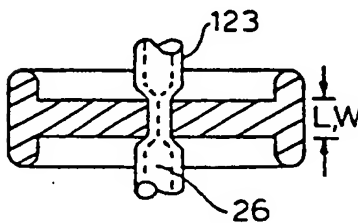


FIG. 10

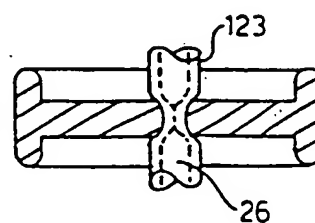


FIG. 11

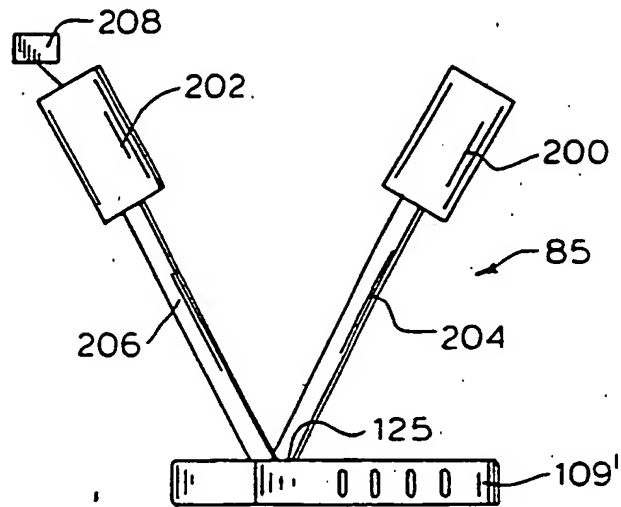


FIG. 12

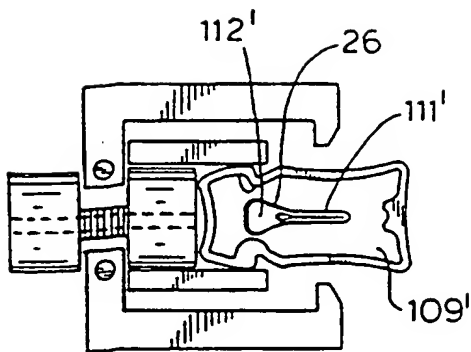


FIG. 13

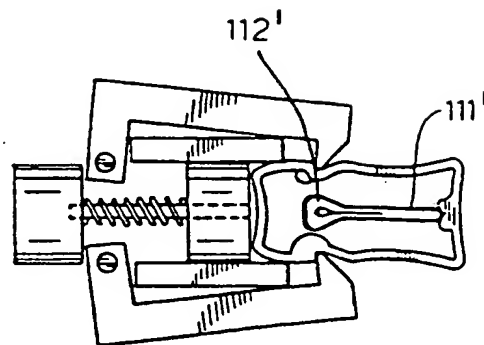


FIG. 14